The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE
COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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JOB PRINTING
of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
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Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $1.00
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Local notices, twenty cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—ISAM DEEB, ISAAC S. MONTANYE.

Prothonotary, &c.—RUDOLPH H. RINGLER.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES BRYSON, JR.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Treasurer—ISAAC DEWITT.
County Surveyor—WILLIAM LAMON.
County Auditors—CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. WILLIAM SHAFFER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
County Solicitor—E. J. CAMPBELL, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—H. CONNER.
County Commissioners—CHARLES G. MURPHY.
Commissioners—ISAAC MCBRIDE, JOHN MC[illegible].
Superintendent of Schools—CHARLES G. BARKLEY
Directors—Jesse Fowler District—Directors, S. H. MILLER [illegible] REAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON [illegible] Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Burgess—JOHN A. FUNSTON
Council—B. H. GROTZ, Cashier,
Justices—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't,
Constables—[illegible] Cashier,
Directors of the Building, Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. B. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—WM. PEARSON, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—[illegible] BROWER President, C. G. BARKLEY, Sec'y.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Preaching Services—10½ A. M.; 7½ P. M.
Sabbath School—9 A. M.
Prayer Meeting—Wednesday, 7½ P. M.
Pews free: no pews rented; strangers welcome.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., above American House.

W. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor, over Rosenstock's confectionery, opposite Cadmans furniture warehouse.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

F. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker and repairer, southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

J. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market sts., to the old Post Office.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office over the First National Bank.

C. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hall."

DR. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market.

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. E. P. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

B. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

L. L. TURNER, Physician and Surgeon, office over Kleim's Drug Store, residence one door below Rev. D. J. Waller.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. BERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by T. Rent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Centre Streets.

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., S. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemlein's alley, rear of American House.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RARB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar ware, and Forks Hotel.

P. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Dyer, Scottown.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN office.

Catawissa.

P. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. R. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co, Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Buck Horn.

M. & G.W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise

Orangeville Directory.

D. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Philadelphia Directory.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,'67-tf.

HARVEY B. WALKER,
WITH
MEAR, SCHROPP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 108 NORTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Original assorted packages of Queensware constantly on hand. feb23'72-tf.

Business Cards.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan.4,'67.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. Sep.20'67

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE above Hower's Store, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

B. FRANK ZARR
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office with J. G. Freeze, Brower's Block.
Can be consulted in German or English. mch2'72 tf

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
Jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS.
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. All Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct18'71-tf. P. O. Box 267.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jan 1'71—tf

VULCAN WORKS,
DANVILLE PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW,
Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholders, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and fencing, also Wrought iron piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B. Drawings and Estimates supplied.
oct27'71-1y.

BERNHARD STOHNER
Would inform his friends and the public that he has taken possession of
THE OLD STAND,
in the Exchange Block, so long occupied by him and will carry on the business of a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY,
He brings to the business an experience of many years and assures the community that he will furnish the best of bread, cakes, rolls, biscuit, &c, fresh every day. He proposes also to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of
FINE CONFECTIONERY,
of all grades. French candies and those of domestic manufacture, always to be had, wholesale and retail at lowest rates. Adjoining the Bakery and Confectionery is a well established
RESTAURANT,
where may be found Ale and Lager, and Refreshments, Oysters in season and the various little delicacies which suit the public taste. There is also a
FINE ICE CREAM SALOON,
over the confectionery store, where ladies and gentlemen can obtain the best of Ice Cream in season.
A fair share of the public custom is requested and no pains will be spared to ensure satisfaction. april 20,'72-tf

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.
There will be a public examination of teachers for the town of Bloomsburg in the old Academy on Saturday July 27th, 1872 commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Those intending to apply for schools in the district will present themselves for examination at that time.
B. FRANK ZARR,
July 12, 1872—3t Secretary.

BAUGH'S
Raw Bone Superior Phosphate
OF LIME,
Standard highly improved and warranted.
Price, $45,00 per 2,000 lbs., Cash.
New Works now in operation.
New Material used in manufacturing.
The fire which destroyed our works on the 9th of April, caused only a temporary delay.
We warrant the standard of our Raw Bone Phosphate to be of a higher grade than before.
No consignments will be made under any circumstances.
It is not certain we can continue to sell at our present reduced price *owing to the advance in Raw Material.*
We thank our customers and friends generally for their continued trade and increased orders.
We can also furnish our
GROUND RAW BONE,
WARRANTED PURE,
At $45,00 per 2,000 lbs., cash.
Orders for fall trade are requested to be sent in as early as possible.
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—1y

THE GREAT MAGICAL
HAIR FORCER!
Will force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Mustache, in from two to three months, on any person over twelve years old. It is one of the best preparations to make the whiskers grow that ever was known. One bottle of it is sufficient to produce a very strong beard. It does not in any way stain or injure the skin. Try it! It is no humbug. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail post paid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address WILLIAM C. WAGNER,
aug.1 71-1y. Arendtsville, Adams County, Penna

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$211,000
Aetna	4,000,000
Fulton N. Y.	400,000
North America	300,000
City	450,000
International N.Y.	1,400,000
Niagara N.Y.	1,000,00
Merchants	330,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville, N.Y.	500,000
Albany City	400,000
Danville, Horse Theft	Mutual,
Atlantic, N.Y.	1,000,000
Germania, N.Y.	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar2'71—1y. BLOOMSBURG Pa.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE
THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!
Designed especially for the use of families, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work. TAKING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every Family should have one.
We want an Agent in every town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and Sample Stocking. Address,
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
nov. 10,'71-1y. Bath, Me.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

THE ORANGEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of the most Approved Patterns.
Mill Gearing,
Jobbing,
and Castings
of all descriptions.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Lumber, &c., &c.
ORANGEVILLE, PA.
We would announce to the public in general that we have taken the well known Agricultural Works of this place and shall make it our aim to manufacture First Class Agricultural Implements equal to any other makers in the State, such as
Threshing Machines,
Both Lever and Tread Power,
Plows of every Description,
among which will be the celebrated
KNOB MOUNTAIN HERO,
acknowledged by all to be the best plow extant for the farmer. Also the
Champion, Sterns' Patent and
The Montrose.
ALSO, DOUBLE CORN PLOWS,
Cultivators,
Iron Kettles,
and Castings
of every description. We shall use none but the best materials and employ none but competent and experienced mechanics and our prices will compare favorably with any other manufacturers.
Country Produce, Lumber, Old Iron, taken in exchange. We also have a store in connection with our Agricultural Works, where may be found a full assortment of MERCHANDISE which will be sold at small profits. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we guarantee satisfaction.
march27'72-1y.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy, Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar.5,'69-tf Main St., below Market.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
DOWN IN PRICE
J. H. MAIZE'S,
Corner Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG.
A new stock of Fresh Goods just opened at MAIZE'S.
Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SYRUPS and MOLASSES, CHEESE, MEATS, SALT, FISH, etc.
VEGETABLES, HERMETICALLY Sealed Goods,
JELLIES and PRESERVES, PICKLES,
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
An Elegant Assortment
OF
QUEENSWARE
Constantly on hand.
Also WOOD, WILLOW and GLASSWARE of every variety.
All my goods are of the first quality and at extremely low prices.
dec2'71-tf J. H. MAIZE.

Poetical.

A New Poem by Mr. Bryant.

The following poem, by Mr. Bryant, appears in the last issue of the *Ledger:*

THE NAKED TRUTH.

[A little volume of fables, in verse, and in the Spanish language, by Jose Rozas, has met with such favor in Mexico that the city authorities have adopted it as a reading-book for schools. The following is a translation of one of the fables.]

Beautiful Truth, once in the days of yore,
Put on the brave array,
Which then the goddesses of Helias wore,
and issued to the day
Robed in such sort, with graces so divine,
That men, adoring, built to her a shrine.
The gods, indignant at the sight,
Rose in the defence of their invaded right.
"Horror and infamy," they cried,
"And profanation!" and they came and went,
Pacing the ambrosial courts from side to side,
Till a wild tumult filled the firmament.
Jove, to appease their fury, left the skies,
And quickly stood before
The shrine of Truth, determined to chastise
The sacrilege: he tore
From her the regal mantle which she wore,
And stripped the robe away,
And flung to Falsehood's hand
Mantle and robe, to serve for her array,
And gave to truth the terrible command:
"Be thou forever naked from this day."
And therefore, reader, let not Truth be blamed
If, evermore since then,
She hides in corners, humbled and ashamed,
And rarely seen of men.

In the List.

I.
Could I choose the age and the fortunate season
When to be born,
I would fly from the censure of your barren reason,
And the scourges of your scorn;
Could I take the tongue, and the land, and the station,
That to me were fit,
I would make my life a force and an exaltation,
And you could not stifle it!

II.
But the thing most near to the freedom I covet
Is the freedom I wrest
From a time that would bar me from climbing above it,
To seek the East in the West.
I have dreamed of the forms of a nobler existence
Than you give me here,
And the beauty that lies afar in the dateless distance
I would conquer, and bring more near.

III.
It is good, undowered with the bounty of Fortune,
In the sun to stand;
Let others excuse, and cringe, and importune,
I will try the strength of my hand!
If I fall, I shall fall not among the mistaken,
Whom you dare to deride;
If I win, you shall hear, and see, and at last awaken
To thank me because I defied!
BAYARD TAYLOR, *In August Galaxy.*

Miscellaneous.

THE THREE WISHES.

A STORY WITH AN OBVIOUS MORAL.

Once three little boys named Tom, Dick and Harry, sat on a fence, talking over their hopes and aspirations of life, and gazing into futurity, and chewing gum, and enjoying themselves, except Tom, who was trying to smoke a cigarette, and just at that precise moment was beginning to feel unsteady about the stomach.

While they sat there who should come along but one of those old philanthropists, who, with a gingham umbrella and nine fingers of crape on his high hat, was all the time aggravating small boys with moral conundrums. So, as he saw these three chaps, he went at them with his usual catechism; and he laid his hand on Tom's head, which Tom had just combed in order to distract a girl who lived next to him, and this benevolent being said:

"Thomas, my son, what is your ambiton in life? What do you want to be when you grow up?"

Tom felt miserable on account of the cigarette, so he only answered:

"All I want is to get rich."

An expression of pain passed over the aged man's face and he turned to Dick, who had taken the gum out of his mouth and had it in his hand.

"And Richard what do you want most in this life?"

Dick said he was going to be a great man.

More suffering appeared in the good old fellow's face as he said to Harry:

"And, Harry, what is your ambition?"

"To be good, sir," replied Harry.

Now, it is the regular conventional thing in all the books, when a boy answers in this noble manner for the philanthropist to shed a silent tear, and to fork out half a dollar as the reward of virtue. But this man, with bombazine on his hat, disappointed Harry by simply wiping his nose with a red pocket handkerchief, and stating that Harry was on the right track, and had chosen the only course that could make him happy.

And this was precisely where the old customer was wrong, as we shall see.

Tom, for instance, started out to get rich; he stole from his partner about four dollars a week, and played marbles for keep and cheated and worked hard, and saved up and got stingy and mean, and never gave a cent to any sick cripple in the street and refrained from alleviating the sufferings of any lonely widows and orphans who were starving to death in the garret, and disgorged no funds for the benighted heathen in Africa, who, he said, ought to be benighted, and were better off when benighted. And when the collection was taken up in church on Sunday he always put half a dollar on the plate and took out seventy-five cents change, and considered that sharp financiering. And as he got older he speculated in oil and took his friends on the ground floor of his company which smashed up after Thomas had made his profits. And then he started a bank, and when he had got half a million dollars in it he failed and embezzled it, and went to Europe to take a tour for his health, for he had obtained his desire to be rich.

One would think that this wicked man would have been filled with remorse and anguish, and would have reflected how unsatisfactory riches are, after all, and how a clear conscience is better than the wealth of Croesus; and, then looking upon his gold, he would have considered it mere dross that could not bring happiness, and then he would have sighed for the purity and innocence of his childhood's days, and remember how he had wasted his life since the happy time when he sat on that fence and conversed with the benighted philanthropist with the umbrella and high hat. But Thomas said he was satisfied. He had the cash, and felt first-rate. No pang of remorse bothered him and he didn't want to be a boy again, but he enjoyed himself just as he was, spending his revenue, and having everybody considering him a magnificent fellow, which they didn't when he was poor; and even had the hardihood to assert that he would do just as he had done again.

Dick wanted to be great. So he got elected justice of the peace, and he let up on hardened criminals, who had perpetrated frightful crimes, on condition that they would vote for him for common council. So they did, and he was elected. And then he gave out contracts to rascally politicians who could rob the treasury as much as they wanted to, provided they would send him to the legislature, which they accordingly did. And when he got there he voted for the dead-wood corporations and railroad swindles for the fellows who promised to make him Governor, and then he began to pardon all the pickpockets and thieves out of the penitentiary and wink at all the frauds practiced in the legislature, so as to be sent to the Senate—which he was; and now he is loading his dice to be President, and very likely he will be some day or other.

But now, at the very pinnacle of fame does he sit down, and at the goal of his ambition say to himself how hollow are all these honors?—how distasteful all this power and grandeur, when purchased at the sacrifice of honesty and self respect and decency? Do the cares of the State weigh heavily upon him, and does he place his throbbing brow upon a sleepless pillow and sigh for the rest of his boyhood's early years?

I think not. He merely observes that he wouldn't trade places with any man. His only regret is that he can't hold three or four offices at the same time, and when he looks back upon the time when he sat upon the fence, he thinks how if he had hold of that old man with the parasol and stovepipe hat, he would give him an office and see if he couldn't embezzle enough Government funds to get himself a tile and silk umbrella—for that's what he would do himself under similar circumstances.

Harry started out with the intention of being good, and it is hardly necessary to state that he made himself abjectly miserable.

He never could enjoy himself with the other boys stoning cats and fighting roosters, and never once, in the whole course of his life, did he experience the joy of going for some farmer's apples. His mother wouldn't let him go swimming or boating, and so he stayed at home while the other fellows were having a good time. And he never went to the circus or menagerie, but he used to stand outside and hear the hyena growl, and see the other boys creeping under the tent, and listen to them laughing at the clown, and then go home and feel what a miserable depressing thing it was to be good, anyhow.

Anyhow he had no friends, and then, when he grew up, he went into business; but he was so unpleasantly upright that the wicked men—being the larger part of the community—felt how great a reproach his example was, and they stayed away from him, and he failed, and the sheriff—who was an impious old customer, came on him and confiscated his whole concern, and put him in jail, and when he got out—being poor and having no friends—he took board in the almshouse, and eventually died there in such an exemplary manner that everybody was glad of it, because it had such a good influence on the other unreconstructed paupers.

The New Jersey Musquito.

The Newark *Advertiser* says:

The tuneful musquito has had his trombone reconstructed and begins the new season in animated style. A Newark man received a call the other day from his long lost brother who lives in California. He assigned the spare room to him, and bidding him an affectionate good night retired to rest, only to have his slumbers disturbed soon after by an incipient earthquake up stairs. Hastily donning his trousers he proceeded to the long lost brother's room from whence the uproar came. When that unbridled brother went to bed he had thrown open his window to draw untrammeled breath and preserve the idea of his native freedom. The musquito, scenting foreign produce from afar, whetted his knife and fork upon the stone window sill, and humming a short grace before meat, took a chair upon the Californian's nose, and tucking his napkin under chin, set to work. The sensitive foreigner said an ungentle thing about the musical bird of the night, and springing from his couch struck a light to meet his unseen adversary face to face. No sooner had he descried him than with uplifted pillow he smote upon the wall where sat the patient insect, who skimmed swiftly away and left the spot bare. Two more unsuccessful attempts upon the poor musquito's life exasperated the long lost brother and the scene became exciting. Blow followed blow in quick succession as the irate Californian danced in fantastic pursuit about the room. Just as he had taken a careful aim at the artful dodger who sat upon a panel of the door enjoying the sport, the proprietor of the mansion popped his head in and received the whack intended for the musquito full in the face. He laid down unpremeditatedly and called for the neighbors. When outside reinforcements appeared, an entrance was effected into the room and a fearful scene of ruin met the gaze of the intruders. The only whole remaining article of furniture was the bedstead upon which sat the disconsolate Californian picking the fragments of the looking glass out of his bare feet, and saying terrible things. He was inconsolable, and next day he left for California without offering to pay for the broken furniture.

The Guillotine.

It is generally taken for granted that the beheading instrument used in France and some other countries of Europe was invented, or at least perfected, by the amiable and philanthropic physician whose name it bears, but in reality this doubtful honor belongs to some earlier inventor whose name has not been preserved. An instrument of this kind was used in Germany early in the thirteenth century, and was known as the "Panke" or "Diele." In 1233 it was mentioned in the criminal statutes of the Netherlands, and its name appears in many accounts of executions in Germany and other countries about the same period.

In Italy a similar instrument, called the *mannia*, was used for the execution of persons of quality. Beatrice Cenci suffered death by this instrument in 1599. In England a similar machine was used, and a full description of it may be found in the British State Calendar for 1708. The "maiden" of Scotland, which was used for the beheading of Morton in 1581, was an instrument similar to those already mentioned, and is supposed to have been brought over from Germany by the very man who suffered by it. It is still preserved in the museum of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburg. Even France possessed it as early as the fifteenth century, under the name of "Doloire;" and two centuries later the unfortunate Duke de Montmorency was executed with this instrument, at the instigation of Richelieu. It seems then to have passed out of use and to have been forgotten.

When, therefore, Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin, on the 1st of December, 1789, proposed in the French Constituent Assembly to alleviate the horrors of capital punishment by adopting a machine which would dispense with the axe or sword, he was merely reviving an old contrivance, which had been suspended in Germany, France, and Italy by the very instruments of decapitation which he was trying to abolish.

Dr. Guillotin's motion was not formally acted on until the 20th of March, 1792, when a resolution was passed ordering a decapitating machine of the kind described by the doctor to be adopted. The plan was submitted to the carpenter employed by the government, who demanded 5,000 francs for making the machine, but finally, after much chaffering, a better bargain was made with a German mechanic named Schmidt, who agreed to furnish eighty-three of the new instruments—one for each department—for the sum of 500 francs each. It was first tried on the 18th of April, 1792, upon a number of corpses at the Bicetre hospital, and was found to work with rapidity and precision. A week later it was employed for the decapitation of a convicted highway robber named Pelletier. The dreadful use to which it was afterward put in the wholesale massacre of innocent men, women, and even children, made its very name a horror, and probably contributed not a little to its not being adopted in England and the United States, instead of the gallows, as a means of inflicting capital punishment. It consists of a block resting between two upright grooved posts, between which slides a heavily-weighted knife with an oblique edge. The sufferer is strapped firmly to a plank, and thrust face downward between the posts, so that his neck is directly under the knife. A spring is touched, the heavy, keen-edge blade descends, and the head is severed from the body as easily as a sharp razor severs a hair.

Dr. Guillotin himself narrowly escaped being a victim of the instrument which bears his name. He was thrown into prison during the reign of terror, but was released on the death of Robespierre, resumed the practice of his profession in Paris, and died quietly in his bed on the 26th of March, 1814. The story that he died broken-hearted because of the infamy attached to his invention is, of course, untrue.

The question whether death by the guillotine is comparatively painless was raised in France soon after the re-introduction of the instrument. In 1795 Dr. Sommering, in the *Moniteur*, denounced it as too rapid in its operation, and maintained that sensation did not cease immediate after decapitation. Many experiments were tried to test the truth of his theory. Eminent physicians assiduously attended executions, and by striking at the severed head, shouting in its ear, and divers other ways, endeavored to ascertain whether sensation survived the shock of decapitation. Sommering's book was by Gedillot's "Historical and Philo-followed sophical Reflections upon Execution by the Guillotine," and the next year the same author continued the discussion in a work entitled "Anecdotes of Decapitated Persons." But the question remains unanswered.—S. S. CONANT, in *Harper's Magazine for July.*

THE NEW HOG CAR.—The Cleveland *Leader* thus describes the Bergh palace hog car: When the swine wish to slumber, they blow a whistle made from the tail of a brother who has gone before; the conductors enter and conduct them to a hot Russian bath in the rear end of the car, after which they are rubbed down with rough towels, and a lunch of old boots and ice cream furnished. Not a squeal is ever heard in these cars, nothing but grunts of satisfaction, and a skilled musician puts in from eight to twenty-four hours a day playing on a cottage organ, such ballads as the "Ham-Fat-Man," "The Watch on the Rhine," "When the Pigs Come Home," etc. In fact life is a perpetual holiday on the hog trains until they arrive within a few miles of Jersey City, when the train is stopped, a steam fire engine throws a stream of chloroform into each car, and the inmates sink into a slumber from which they never awaken in this world of trichinæ, butcher-knives, smoked ham, headcheese, and death.

AN Irishman went to Bangor and bought a horse for two dollars and a half. When he had dragged him home, a neighbor said: "Arrah now, Pat! why didn't you give another half dollar and get a good one?"

The Origin of Musquitos.

The Red River Indians have a curious legend respecting the origin of musquitoes. They say that once upon a time there was a famine, and the Indians could get no game. Hundreds had died from hunger and desolation filled their country. All kinds of offerings were made to the Great Spirit without avail, till one day two hunters came upon a white wolverine, an old woman sprang out of the skin, and saying that she was a "Manito," promised to go and live with the Indians, promised them plenty of game as long as they treated her well and gave her the first choice of all the game that should be brought in.

The two Indians assented to this, and took the old woman home with them—which event was immediately succeeded by an abundance of game. When the sharpness of the famine had passed, the Indians became dainty in their appetites, and complained of the manner in which the old woman took to herself all the choice bits; and this feeling became so intense that, notwithstanding her warning that if they violated their promises a terrible calamity would come upon the Indians, they one day killed her as she was seizing her share of a fat reindeer which the hunters had brought in.

Great consternation immediately struck the witnesses of the deed, and the Indians to escape the predicted calamity, boldly struck their tents and moved away to a great distance. Time passed on without any catastrophe occurring, and game becoming even more plentiful, the Indians again began to laugh at their being deceived by the old woman. Finally, a hunting party on a long chase of a reindeer, which had led them back to the spot where the old woman was killed, came upon her skeleton, and one of them in derision kicked the skull with his foot.

In an instant a small, spiral, vapor-like body arose from the eyes and ears of the skull, which proved to be insects, which attacked the hunters with great fury, and drove them to the river for protection. The skull continued to pour out its little stream and the air become full of avengers of the old woman's death. The hunters upon returning to camp, found all the Indians suffering terribly from the plague and ever since that time the Indians have been punished by the musquitoes, for their wickedness to their preserver, the Manito.

Eccentricity.

The following singular instance of eccentricity, illustrating the close connection of this condition of the mind with insanity, is related by Professor Hammond in his work on diseases of the nervous system:

A lady had since her childhood shown a singularity of conduct as regarded her table furniture, which she would have of no other material than copper. She carried this fancy to such an extent that even the knives were made of copper. People laughed at her, and tried to reason her out of her whim, but in vain. In no other respect was there any evidence of mental aberration. She was intelligent, by no means excitable, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. An uncle had, however, died insane. A trifling circumstance started in her a new train of thought, and excited emotions which she could not control. She read in a morning paper that a Mr. Kopperman had arrived at one of the hotels, and she announced her determination to call on him. Her friends endeavored to dissuade her, but without avail. She went to the hotel and was told he had just left for Chicago. Without returning to her home, she bought a ticket for Chicago, and actually started on the next train for that city. The telegraph, however, overtook her, and she was brought back from Rochester raving of her love for a man whom she had never seen, and whose name alone had been associated in her mind with her fancy for copper table-furniture. She died of acute mania within a month.—*Scribner's for August.*

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: An amusing incident is related to have occurred on the steamer Dexter on her last trip down the river. Just below Vicksburg a family got on board, en route for Texas. During the afternoon the pater familias concluded he would enjoy the luxury of a good shave, shampooing, etc, and for this purpose applied to the tonsorial artist of the steamer. The luxury was speedily supplied him, and, at his request, hair, eyebrows and whiskers were converted from a fiery red to raven blackness by the use of the artist's dye. The traveler was hugely pleased at the idea of surprising his wife at the transformation, and hurried to demand the price. Imagine his indignation when he was called upon to forfeit $10

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, August 2, 1872.

Our Pure President.

Hon. Sayles J. Bowen, formerly mayor and also postmaster of Washington in a letter recently published states that General Grant cheated him out of $25,000 "with a coolness and deliberation that would do credit to any blackleg," and purposes bringing the matter before the Courts at the September term, when a rich development regarding our President is promised. This is the man whom the people of the United States are asked to re-instate in power for four years—a man who has given rise to such a disgraceful charge even if he be not guilty of the alleged offence. We remember not very long since that an indebtedness of $5,000 was discovered which Grant was compelled to pay—although the unfortunate clerk who found it was promptly discharged. The meanness and malignity of Grant are pretty well understood, but are we in addition to have him proved what Mr. Bowen calls a "blackleg?"

Grant's Truthfulness.

Mr Grant's memory is of the poorest possible quality. He never can depend on it especially when the remembrance of any particular deed of his own, would be productive of discomfort. Senator Schurz in his recent St. Louis speech stated that at the time when the Santo Domingo scheme was on the carpet, he was approached by certain prominent men who offered him any amount of patronage in return for his support of the bill; and this offer was made with the knowledge and consent of the President. Of course Grant denied it and challenged the Senator to produce his authority. The following letter from Gen. Alfred Pleasonton formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue written to Mr. Schurz will need no explanation.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND: Of course I have no objection to you giving my name to the public in explanation of the facts. I would say that being a friend of the President, as well as of yourself, I desired that you should be on good terms, and you should understand that there was no personal feeling in the way of relations mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct that the President wanted your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the Government for giving it.

That was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation, I regret it. I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollections.

Truly Yours, A. PLEASONTON.

Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew.

After mature deliberation and after consulting those especially interested in the utterances of this paper, we enter the lists and shall support Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew for Governor. We attach but little significance to political platforms. They are at best but fabrics of straw, and are liable to collapse at any moment, after the election. We have seen too much of party politics to attach any importance to these frail structures. Let us have good men, and measures will be right. With bad men all the platforms ever reared will be but "as the idle wind, which they regard not."

The first consideration should therefore be to secure a good man—able, honest and reliable. So far as the material interests of the Commonwealth are concerned, there is but little *professed* difference between the two parties. They both profess to believe in a prudent and economical management of the finances. They both profess to cherish the interests and the honor of the State, and to guard the welfare of the people. A good man of either party would carry out the vital principles. A bad man of either party would sacrifice these principles to secure his own advantage. We therefore want a man who has been tried and found faithful. We do not want one who is suspected. Now, we cannot help it that the man above reproach happens to be the Democratic candidate; nor can we help it that the Republican candidate is not free from suspicion. We are, therefore, impelled by a sense of duty, to support the Democratic Candidate—not because he is a Democrat, but because we want a man who has the nerve, the ability and the *honesty* to carry out the principles of public economy, irrespective of party trammels.

Holding these views, we are irresistibly forced to support Mr. Buckalew, and we are free to say that we would just as ardently espouse the cause of the Republican candidate, if the personal aspect of the question had been reversed. We take our stand under the banner of Buckalew, because he is an able and an honest man; and we oppose Hartranft because we believe he is not.—*Danville Independent.*

THE following are choice extracts from the old Know-Nothing speeches of Henry Wilson, in Massachusetts, in 1854. We don't think past records will be of any account in this election, but as a matter of history we give these excerpts:

"The time has come when the uniform of the State militia should no longer be disgraced by being seen on the back of a Catholic Irishman or infidel Dutchman."

"By the light of their burning shanties the Teuton and Celt may read the certain doom that will overtake them in their attempt to compete with the native-born Americans for political supremacy on this continent."

The debts of the ten Southern States have been nearly quadrupled under the maladministration and plunderings of the carpet-baggers, who have been sustained and upheld by the present National Administration. Before these States came under carpet-bag control the entire debt of the ten States was $76,415,300. Now it has reached $201,626,015, an increase of $215,210,715. Here we have an increase of over two hundred millions in the debts of those States. Such are the blessings of the State Governments which Grant has been forcing upon the South and sustaining by both the civil and military power of the Administration.

Consul Butler.

It appears from information which we printed on Saturday, that the State Department has official proof, in the shape of a report of a "consular agent" on the subject, that all that has been charged against Butler, our Consul General at Cairo, is true. Among the charges against this official representative of the United States in the land of Egypt are "ignorance and neglect of office, violence, malicious persecution of missionaries and certain Americans in the Egyptian army; appointing consular agents without authority, for pecuniary considerations, dismissal of authorized consular officers, retaining moneys turned over by missionaries, belonging to a minor child, abuse of official power, complicity in the assault on Missionary Strang," etc. These are said to be "only a few of the charges made" against Butler, but they are quite sufficient, if substantiated as stated, to show that Butler was not removed a moment too soon.

Why this man should have been appointed to disgrace Americans abroad has always been a wonder to us. He had no standing of his own at home entitling him to such a position, and it cannot be shown that the endorsement of his uncle, who is notoriously a dishonest demagogue, should have been deemed sufficient to induce his appointment to a place of such importance. Nor was there anything in the character of his father—Andrew Jackson Butler, the California blackleg—to recommend this man to executive favor. He comes of bad stock, and his conduct proves that "blood will tell." Where this fellow is, the Government is not aware, as he ran away from Cairo before the appointment of his successor; but the manner of his leaving was a fitting conclusion of his brief and disgraceful official career. He would do his country a favor if he would never return to it. The character and conduct of his uncle make as heavy a load of humbug, imposture and bad personal and political morals as any one country ought to be required to bear in behalf of the Butler family.—*Day.*

Candidates and Labor Reformers.

THE *Homestead Champion*, published by Hugh Cameron, at Washington D. C. is the central organ of the Labor Reformers. Its issue of May last contains the following:

"Nothing for individuals, but everything for the cause" is a noble and appropriate motto for a party organized for the attainment of a great public object. Individual preferences, private pique, personal interest, and political ambition must all give way to the paramount demand of the organization for success. Imbued with these ideas, we have given our time and labor to the furtherance of the cause of the toiling millions. Inspired by no other motive than that which legitimately springs from the desire of successfully establishing the principles which we profess, we attended, as a spectator, the session of the Labor Reform Convention, held on the 7th of May, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. We found there, to our surprise, (we confess it with shame,) men gathered together, not for the purpose of organizing for the advancement of just principles; not for the sake of consultation in reference to the interests of labor; not with the intention of devising ways and means for the overthrow of the land-grabbers, subsidy-jobbers, carpet-baggers and gift-takers, who now dominate in the country; but to look after their personal advancement, to seek office, and to strive for selfish ends, at the risk of covering with disgrace, and strangling at its birth, the organization of which the toiling millions were led to expect so much.

It is true that the earnest friends of the cause were also there, but they were outnumbered by packed delegations from corrupt political centers, manufactured for the occasion in the interest of the enemies of labor. Railroad corporations and mining monopolies had their representatives there, and some of the vultures that hang around the lobbies of the State Legislature were active on the outside.

Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor, had this emissaries there.

It was not singular that the tools of Hartranft the hangers-on and paid lobbyists of the great corporations of the State, worked together so harmously for the same candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Nor was it at all strange that they accomplished their object and secured the nomination of a man for the highest office in the gift of the people of the State, who has been identified with corporations all his life, and who was the father of at least a dozen oil companies, whose stock cost many an innocent purchaser his little all.

The labor reform party must first accomplish the overthrow of the ring which at present rules this country before it can hope to engraft its principles upon federal or State legislation.

Corporations, monopolies, &c., the enemies of labor, find no fitter instrument than Grant and his partizans to work out and fasten corrupt schemes upon the people. Grant is their candidate for President; therefore the first duty of the workingman is to see to it that Grant is not re-elected.

The October election in Pennsylvania must not be allowed to go for the Grant party. The result of the election will, in all probability, exert such an influence throughout the country as to determine who is to be the next President. It is easily to be seen, therefore, how important it will be that no workingman's vote be thrown away at that election. If the Democrats at Reading will nominate a candidate whom the workingmen can trust, they will rally to a man to his support. We believe the intentions and desires of the distinctive workingmen who met at Williamsport, like those who met at Columbus, were patriotic and noble, and we are confident, if the Democrats evince the same spirit, that an honest alliance and victory to the allied forces will certainly be the result.

The new stables at the White House are superior to Robert Bonner's and cost nearly $50,000. And the fund for building them was abstracted from the new state department, without the shadow of authority in violation of law. But then Dr. Grant thinks more of the horse department than of the state department, and it is only natural that he should rob the latter for the benefit of the former. A President who knows more of horsemanship than of statesmanship wants a stable government.

It is said that during the session of the Baltimore convention the following wager was made between Hon. A. K. M'Clure, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Alvord chairman of the democratic state committee of Indiana: If Pennsylvania should give a larger majority for Mr. Buckalew than Indiana does for Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Hendricks is to bring to and present to the state of Pennsylvania a prize banner, appropriately inscribed. If the majority for Mr. Hendricks should be larger than for Mr. Buckalew, Mr. Buckalew is to go to Indiana and present a similar banner to that state.

Mr. Greeley's Acceptance.

The following is the official notification to Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, with his letter of acceptance:

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—It is our pleasure, in compliance with the instructions of the Democratic National Convention assembled in this city, to inform you that you have been unanimously nominated its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The Convention, consisting of 732 delegates, representing every State and Territory in the Union, adopted, without amendments, the declaration of principles affirmed by the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and strengthened by the indorsement contained in your letter of acceptance.

The action of this great body of delegates proves that they are, with singular unanimity, determined to enter under your leadership upon the patriotic duty of restoring to the administration of the Government purity and integrity, and that independence to its departments which regards the Constitution as alike the source and the limit of Federal power.

Laying aside the differences of the past, abandoning all purpose of mere partisan advantage, asking for no pledge other than that of fidelity to the principles to which they have given their deliberate and resolute adherence, and which they believe will command the approval of a large majority of the American people, they tender you their nomination, confident that peace and good government will be inaugurated and maintained under your administration. Respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman of Convention.

To the Hon. Horace Greeley, New York.

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872.

GENTLEMEN:—Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditaed words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th.

That your Convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years, is essentially noteworthy. That many of you originally preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces upon any new ticket had been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you would not have concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit.

But that your Convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them (as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler) without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles which are at once incontestably Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country.

Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattle slavery—a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligation constrained me to act for the most part on the defensive—in resistance to the diffusion rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage.—Throughout most of those years, my vision was uncheered, my exertions were rarely animated, by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmance by your Convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely slavery is abolished, but that its spirit is extinct—that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interests which regrets the overthrow or desires the re-establishment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 1776 will no longer be regarded as "glittering generalities," but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric.

I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the men of their unfettered choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity, and moral worth. But, while they do many things well, and some admirably, there is one thing which I am sure they cannot wisely or safely undertake, and that is the selection, for States remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom those States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose then Republican institutions were unfit, and aristocracy the only true political system.

Yet what have we recently witnessed? Zebulen B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolina—a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election—refused the seat in the Federal Senate to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead or leave the State unrepresented for years. The votes of New England thus deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead—another who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, but who had not served in Congress before the war as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union till after the close of his term. I protest against the disfranchisement of a State—presumptively of a number of States—on ground so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in a stronger light the indignity to North Carolina, and the arbitrary, capricious tyranny which dictated it. I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to reuder amnesty complete and universal, in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy.

Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they have always meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing—namely, equal rights, regardless of creed, or crime, or color. I hail this as a genuine departure from outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great Liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined not by words but by deeds. With me if I steadily advance, over me if I falter, its grand array moves on to achieve for our country her glorious, beneficent destiny.

I remain, gentlemen, yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

To James R. Doolittle, Chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. F. W. Sykes, John C. McCabe, and others, Committee.

By an examination of Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania we find that there is plenty of law upon the subject of public officials speculating with the moneys of the Commonwealth. On pages 228-9, P. L. 70 and 73, there are provisions imposing fines and penalties on any officer of the Commonwealth, or of any city, county, borough, or township thereof, who loans, with or without interest therefor, any money or valuable security which may be in his keeping by virtue of his office. There are also provisions against the loaning of any such moneys to banks or other corporations or its private investment. We call the attention of several gentlemen holding public offices at Harrisburg and of the prospective members of the next Legislature to these statutes.—*Press.*

The New York *Sun* says: Mr. Lincoln's first cabinet consisted of Messrs. Seward, Chase, Cameron, Welles, Blair, Smith and Bates. The two last named are dead. Cameron is for Grant. Chase, Welles and Blair are for Greeley. Where stands Governor Seward? When Mr. Lincoln first became President there were thirty-one republicans in the senate. Of these senators six are dead, thirteen are for Grant, ten are for Greeley, and of the opinions of the remaining two we have as yet no certain information. We refer to Mr. Harris, of New York, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire. Nevertheless we are told that the republican party is almost a unit for Grant, Do not facts like the above flatly contradict this impudent assertion?

COMMENTING upon General Logan's recent speech in Galesburg, Illinois, the Chicago *Tribune* presents this summary of the effort: "Farmers, are you not prosperous? Don't your cows give twenty-four quarts of milk a day, and don't your oats grow forty bushels to the acre and sell for twenty-seven cents? Don't your wife have a new baby every year, and don't you send one new pupil annually to the public school? Isn't remission of sins free to all of you who repent, and can't you have a pew in the church by paying for it? And now I demand of you, as farmers, as husbands, and as christians, under what political party have you enjoyed all this prosperity? Under the Grant party, you answer. Then vote for Grant.

A doleful occurrence took place on one of the Hoboken ferry boats at New York. A vendor of the Grant badges went aboard and began to hawk his goods. He thrust miniatures of the Gift-taker into the faces of the passengers.

"Who's this?" they asked.

"That's Gin'ral Grant, zur; buy one, he's zellen' awful cheap."

"Give me a Greeley badge," said one; "I'll take a little of the white hat in mine," said another; "Take 'em over to Jersey and sell 'em to Robeson, the $93,000 feller, he'll buy 'em," advised a third; "I've lived pretty happily for sixty-three years without any pictures of any man around and it's too late to commence now;" said an old gentleman; "Twenty-five cents for those things! why you couldn't get twenty-five cents for the original if you had him here," contemptuously remarked another; "He's been sold for nothing lots of times, and his brother-in-law always got the pay," said his companion. Another asked "why he didn't bring out some Greeley badges, such as the people wanted;" another wanted to know "what relation the peddler was to Grant."

And thus the poor fellow went through the boat, selling not one badge the whole trip, and dolefully declaring he was sorry he made the trip, being out his fare.

The Hartford *Times* says it wants there should be "an end of horse-statesmanship and bullpuppery."

Hon. Alex. W. Randall died at Elmira, July 25th, aged 53. He had held numerous positions under the Government, was twice Governor of Wisconsin, Minister to Italy and was finally Postmaster General.

NEWS

The Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on the 25th. Gen. Charles Albright, of Carbon, and Judge Glenni W. Schofield, of Erie, were nominated for Congressmen at large. Senator Harry White wrote a letter to the Committee, declining a nomination for Congressman at large, in which he stated that he was also nominated for Delegate at large to the State Constitutional Convention, and he thought it best that another Republican should be selected for the Congressional nomination.

John Potts, for thirty years connected with the War Department and for thirteen years its Chief Clerk died last week of dysentery.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided that the law for the issue of State scrip to the Blue Ridge Railroad, and making it receivable for taxes, is unconstitutional and void. This is said to repudiate $2,000,000 of State liabilities created by the last South Carolina Legislature.

Catacazy has been at last unmistakably disgraced by his Government. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* published an Imperial decree dismissing him from the diplomatic service of the Russian Empire. The publication of the quondam diplomatist's pamphlet, without the knowledge and against the will of the Imperial Government, is assigned as the cause.

The loss to the Erie R. R. Co., by the fire which destroyed their shops at Jersey City last week is limited at $1,156,000. The Catholic Protectory, destroyed the same day, caused a loss of $175,000.

Serious embarrassment has been caused in the Board of Arbitration by the English protest against the consideration of any evidence or argument showing animus on the part of Great Britain. England insists that the introduction of this evidence practically admits consideration of the spirit of the indirect claims, which were presented only to prove other and direct claims which otherwise it would be impossible to substantiate. Should this evidence be excluded it is believed that few cases can be proved.

The telegraph announces the death of Benito Juarez, President of Mexico, on the 18th inst., from apoplexy. The Presidency of the Republic will devolve on Lerdo de Tejada, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The death of President Juarez having removed the only obstacle to the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Mexico, such a step is said to be contemplated by the Government of the former country.

The Swiss Times says it is in a position to confirm the report now current that the Tribunal of Arbitration has decided in favor of America in the case of the privateer Florida, on the ground that the British Government did not use sufficient precautions to prevent the departure of that vessel from the English ports. The Times also says that the Board of Arbitration has taken up the case of the Alabama.

The Times says that the Board has disallowed the claims of the American Government arising out of the depredations of the Boston, Jeff Davis, Music, and several other smaller Confederate cruisers.

The reasons leading to this action of the Board are that the charges of negligence on the part of the British Government, so far as these vessels are concerned, have not been proved.

The Independence Belge States that the awards of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, in the case of the privateers Florida and Alabama, will together, amount to $7,500,000.

At Williamsport, on Monday in the cases of the rioters, Judge Gamble sustained the decision of Recorder Meredith, and the rioters were committed in default of bail.

We find the following in the Albany *Argus* of Wednesday:

Twenty-five cases of arms from the Springfield Armory, directed to the State Arsenal of North Carolina, were at the wharf of the New York and New Haven Steamboat Company in New York on Sunday morning.

It would seem from this that Grant proposes to use his old method of bayonet-voting at the North Carolina election. We commend the article quoted above to the attention of such Democrats as cannot make up their minds to vote for Greeley. There is no accounting for taste but we should fancy that these gentlemen might have had about enough of Grant. Every Democratic vote at home helps to re-elect him. Think it over.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock in the North & West Branch Railroad, are hereby notified that if they fail to pay the assessment of ten per cent on said stock due first July, on or before the 31st day of August 1872, they will be subject to the legal penalty of one per cent per month in said assessment.

By order of the Board of Directors.
m31 1872-1m. WM. NEAL, Treasurer.

Wilson College for Young Ladies,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

With ample Grounds and elegant Buildings, so fitted up as to be homelike and attractive, and well equipped for thorough educational work, will open the first Term of the next Academic year September 4th, 1872. For Circulars, apply to Rev. C. R. LANE. m31 1872-1m

BRIDGE LETTING!

Proposals will be received on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock of said day, on the ground, for the building or erection of a bridge in Locust township, between the counties of Columbia and Northumberland over Roaring Creek, at a place where the public highway to Bear Gap crosses said creek near Walter's. To be a brace bridge 46 feet long, covered. Abutments to be 6 feet above water mark. Specifications can be seen on ground the day of letting. Further information can be had by writing to this office.

Com's. office Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1872.
CYRUS ROBBINS,
H. J. REEDER,
WM. SHAFFER, } Com'rs.
Attest, WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

WHITE STAR LINE

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC,
BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC.

Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency to London, Liverpool Glasgow Londonderry, and Bristol. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.

Drafts from £1 upwards.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent,
Or to W. PEACOCK,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
an12tf

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

There will be a public examination of teachers for the schools of Conyngham and Centralia Districts, in the new school house near Centralia, on the 12th day of August, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
PATRICK McGERMOTT,
Secy. Conyngham Dist.
PATRICK KILLEEN,
Secy. Centralia Dist.
m31 3t

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale his farm in Millin township consisting of

FIFTY ACRES,

Seven acres and thirteen perches of which are woodland, on which is erected

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE

with new outbuildings in good condition. There are two orchards on the premises and a never failing supply of water. The property adjoins lands of Lark, Klingerman, Joseph Pohe and others. For particulars address or apply to

ISAAC S. HENDERSHOTT,
Millinville.
aug 2 3t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2d day of September next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 2d day of September with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and in the ninety fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.
L. S. AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, July 26th, 1872. Sheriff.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR September term 1872.

Bloom—Geo. W. Eaton, Geo. Cavanese, Augustus Mason.
Berwick—Hudson Owen.
Briar Creek—Enos Hart enhoefer.
Beaver—Peter Knecht.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Centralia—Patrick F. Burke.
Catawissa—Samuel Frederick.
Green wood—Frank Rost.
Hemlock—Eli Ohl.
Montour—Samuel Giger.
Main—Nelson Miller.
Madison—Wm. Fetrman, Francis Runyan.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Miller, Thomas Jones.
Orange—David Herring, James Eves.
Pine—John Gordner.
Roaring Creek—John D. Houck, Frank Yocum.
Scott—Thomas Creveling, Jr., J. B. Ammerman.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR 1ST TERM 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—Jacob L. Girton, Geo. W. Sterner, Clark M. Brown.
Beaver—A. W. Mann.
Berwick—Levi Kuntz, J. H. Hoyt, Alex. Thompson.
Benton—Elias Dodson.
Briarcreek—Daniel Rambach, Geo. P. Learn.
Catawissa—N. P. John.
Centre—Geo. L. Low, Geo. H. Freas.
Franklin—Jonathan Fortner, Jackson Cleaver.
Fishingcreek—John White, M. A. Ammerman, David Yost.
Greenwood—Parvin Eves, J. H. Staddon.
Hemlock—Reuben Bogart.
Millin—D. A. Hess, Benjamin Yohe.
Madison—Isaac Whipple.
Montour—Michael Roach.
Orange—Jonathan Poust, Wm. Schuyler, Moses Everett, Joseph Henry.
Pine—Wm. Kercuer, Geo. B. Getty.
Roaring Creek—David Rarig.
Sugar-loaf—Wm. A. Kile.
Scott—Joseph Musselman, J. L. Crawford, J. M. Hultzhiser.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom.—Frank P. McBride, B. H. Vanatta, R. B. Minagh, Geo. Kitchen, B. F. Zarr, Joseph Sharpless, I. W. McKelvy.
Beaver—Simon P. Johnson.
Berwick—Josiah B. Dodson.
Benton—William Wilson, Reuben Appleman, Catawissa—Jacob L. Shannon, M. G. Hughes, Hamilton Fisher, Adam Federeif, Jacob Kreigh, Jacob Clewell.
Centre—John Cain.
Conyngham—John J. Caughlin.
Franklin—Christian Artley.
Fishing Creek—Hiram McHenry, Jas. M. Ammerman, Richard Bright.
Greenwood—John Staddon, Chandler Eves, John K. Musgrove, Abram Tripplepiece.
Jackson—Clinton Lewis.
Locust—Simon Helwig, Henry Helwig.
Main—D. R. Fedderolf, David S. Brown, Wesley John.
Mt. Pleasant—Ed. Crawford.
Scott—R. J. Millard, H. G. Creveling.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day:

1. The second account of Samuel Creasy, Administrator of Charles H. Hess, late of Millin township, deceased.
2. The account of Samuel Creasy, Administrator of Mary Creasy, late of Millin township, deceased.
3. The third and final account of Samuel Creasy and Stephen Geho, administrators of Jacob Geho, late of Millin township, deceased.
4. The account of Samuel Creasy, Guardian of Lenora Yetter, late Lenora Brown, minor child of Matthew Brown, late of Millin township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of Samuel Creasy, Executor of Hannah Zauer, late of Scott township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Joseph and Simon Whitmoyer, Executors of John Whitmoyer, late of Pine township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of George Cavenee, administrator of Susan J. Cavence, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
8. The first and partial account of George Cavenee, Executor of Edward Cavence, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
9. The account of David E. Hayman, administrator of Peter Pelfer, late of Centre township, deceased.
10. The final account of Benjamin Adams, administrator of Wm. Smith, late of Locust township, deceased.
11. The final account of Michael B. Hetler, administrator of Michael Hetler, late of Millin township, deceased.
12. The final account of Wm. Hagenbuch, administrator *de bonis non* of Michael Hagenbuch, late of Orange township, deceased.
13. The second and final account of Lewis Yetter, Executor of George Hower, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
14. The final account of Michael B. Hetler, administrator of John J. Hetler, late of Millin township, deceased.
15. The final account of Jacob Yohe, Guardian of George M. Brown, minor child of Daniel Brown, late of Millin township, deceased, as filed by E. B. Brown and J. W. Yohe, Executors of Jacob Yohe, deceased.
16. The account of George Moyer, administrator of Elizabeth Moyer, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
17. The account of Eli Ohl, administrator of Catharine Ohl, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of John McAnall, Executor of Isaac Fowler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
19. The account of Paul Fry, administrator of Daniel Fry, Senr., late of Beaver township, deceased.
20. The second and final account of John Staby, administrator of Elisha Albertson, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
21. The account of Cyrus B. White, Executor of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
22. The first and final account of Michael Billheim, Guardian of the person and estate of Mary E. Persel, of Madison township.
23. The account of J. K. Sharpless, Executor of Elizabeth K. Yetter, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
24. The account of Elias C. Trembly, Administrator of John Trembly, late of Scott township, deceased.
25. The account of Henry L. Freas, William B. Freas, and James P. Freas, administrators of Andrew Freas, late of Centre township, deceased.
26. The account of Joseph Pohe, administrator of Leah Pohe, late of Centre township, deceased.
27. The account of Samuel Knorr, administrator of Anthony Whitman, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
28. The account of Richard Kile, Executor of John Kile, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
29. The account of Peter Eckrote, administrator of Solomon Eckrote, late of Beaver township, deceased.
30. First and final account of Susan Keller, Executrix George Keller late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
Register's Office, Register.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1872.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of Sept., 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Philip T. Hartman, late of Scott township, deceased.
2. Widow of Abram Young, late of Benton township, deceased.
3. Widow of Jonathan Knittle, late of Conyngham township, deceased.
4. Widow of John C. Doty, late of Benton township, deceased.
5. Widow of Peter Gearhart, late of Beaver township, deceased.
6. Widow of Philip W. Steeley, late of Beaver township, deceased.
7. Widow of Cornelius Kikendall, late of Millin township, deceased.
8. Widow of Eunnor Hampton, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
9. Widow of William F. Sonder, late of Scott township, deceased.
10. Widow of Joseph Weiss, late of Madison township, deceased.
11. Widow of Leander Carman, late of Benton township, deceased.
12. Widow of Peter Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
Register's Office, Register.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1872.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM 1872.

George A. Frick vs. Thomas Stackhouse.
William Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh W. Mc-Reynolds.
A. O. & F. Hagenbuch vs. Samuel Schweppenhiser.
Michael Groverr's use vs. Savage & Bryant.
Michael Groverr's use vs. Savage & Bright.
Broomall & Co. vs. McNinch & Shaman.
Clement G. Ricketts' admr's vs. David Sweeney et. al.
Lewis J. Adams vs Fishingcreek School District.
E. Satterthwaite vs. Frederick Mercereau.
Franklin Township vs. John McReynolds et. al.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Kimstock & Walton.
Yeniah Reece 'admrs' vs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Mahlon vs Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
Patrick Monaghana vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Roger Dixon vs. Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
Mrs Mary Connelly vs. Philadelpida & Reading R. R. Co.
Francis J. Kline vs. Jacob Herring.
L. G. Ricketts vs. John Sweeney et. al.
George R. Hess vs. Joseph Wagner et. al.
David Gelsinger vs. Jesse D. Rich.
Fogar & Kreamer vs. William Barber.
Joseph W. Fausey vs. John Mulligan.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Joseph M. Freck.
A. B. Stewart vs. Francis B. Jolly.
William Mitmer vs. Jonas Doty.
Andrew Creveling vs. Thomas Trench.
Jeremiah Hess 'use' vs. John Hoffman et al.
Frank E. Brockway vs. D. F. Seybert.
Erastus Ross vs. Oliver A. Jacoby.
George Wills over's ex'rs vs. John Sterner.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. Hugh W. McReynolds et al.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. Danville Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R.
Susan Gilham vs. Martin M. Brobst.
James Bryant vs. Bloomsburg Iron Co.
Mordecai Millard vs. Hugh W. McReynolds.
Thomas Williams vs. John Cain.
Jane S. Lyons vs. Solomon Dyk.
J. W. Sanl ey vs. O. B. Mellick.
Clark Mer ell vs. A. B. Stewart.
Edw. M. Tewksbury et ux. vs. James C. Reeder et ux.
William H. Abbott vs. Jeremiah S. Brobst.
E. S. Kirkendall vs. Michael Grover.
G. W. Masteller vs. William Williams.
John Y. Alliger vs. H. G. Creveling.
Benjamin Wagner vs. Joseph R. Rhodes.
Thomas Hess vs. C. B. Fowler et al.
Daniel Snyder vs. John Mowry.
Abram Hagenbuch vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
William McKelvy vs. Danville

THE COLUMBIAN.

Friday, August 2, 1872.

FRANK COOLEY,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	9:52 A. M.	4:57 P. M.
Accommodation	4:40 A. M.	11:05 P. M.
Express	6:06 P. M.	9:52 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
6:08 P. M.	11:34 A. M.

LOCAL.

A VERY considerable portion of the grain in Eastern Pennsylvania is so poor that it will not be worth cutting.

BRUISED peach leaves are said to be an excellent application for wounds. In cases, where lock-jaw was apprehended it was cured, as if by magic.

THE infant class of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, had a Festival Friday and Saturday evenings of last week. The net profits amounted to about $60.

F. B. Wiegert, for many years cashier of the First National Bank of Ashland, Pa. died on Monday night. His funeral took place at Pottsville Thursday.

IT is considered a curious fact that while sunstroke has occurred almost everywhere else this summer, no case has yet been reported from a base ball field.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* states that Alem B. Tate son of Col. Levi L. Tate was arrested four times during the recent riots in Williamsport, "twice for hallooing 'ten hours.'

THE first examination of teachers under the new superintendent took place at the Old Academy on Saturday last. There were many townspeople present and the examinations were creditable to the teachers.

IN Athens, Pa., there is a dog ordinance which requires for the safety of the life of the animal that it be securely tied. One man lives up to the law, by strapping his cur to eight hundred feet of rope.

LAMP chimneys are apt to break if fitted tightly into the socket. This allows no room for expansion when they are heated. A loose fit, when cold, should always be preferred; after the lamp is lit the chimney will be found to expand sufficiently to fill the socket.

KILLED.—DAVID R. CLEAVER, formerly of Bloomsburg, was killed on last Friday near Corry, by the cars on the P. & E. R. R. He was about 39 years old. His remains were interred at Renovo, where he had a wife and three children residing.—*Williamsport Sun.*

A number of young gentlemen of this town went on Saturday last to Berwick to play base ball with the Club of that place. The usual success which attends Bloom players deserted the ..., though it is fair to say that some of the party were perfectly new to the b..l field, and that the Berwick Club ha.. some able and experienced players.

A meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural Society was held on Saturday last at the office of C. G. Barkley Esq. The Premium List was agreed upon, very similar to that of last year, diplomas being substituted for premiums in the case of certain patent right machines.

THE idea is prevalent that the law of last winter preventing the sale of liquor on election days, applied to delegate elections. This is not correct. It only applies to general, special and township elections.

"CHEEK," vulgarly so called, is undoubtedly a good thing to have in a reasonable amount and pays its proprietor handsomely. We met an individual on the street a few mornings since who had gone to market without any money, made his purchases on tick, and then borrowed a pail to carry them home, which we thought was good for one so young as he.

A good, convenient, and very effectual remedy for the stings of wasps, bees, etc., simply to hold a hollow key, over the place stung, press it hard into the flesh for a minute or so, and when taken off, the poison will be on the surface of the flesh and do no harm. A thimble with a tight top will do, but not quite as well.

THE Court House grounds have been put in order, grass mowed, weeds removed, pavements cleaned and really look very neatly. A little care exercised by persons passing in and out in the matter of closing the gates will keep out wandering cows and thus ensure the good condition of the grounds.

WORK is still progressing on the new Hotel but the advance is not so readily seen by the casual observer as when the walls were lower. The completion of this building is earnestly desired by those lovers of our town, who wish to see the unsightly ruins which so long were an eyesore, replaced by a structure which will prove alike an ornament and a convenience.

IT is said that there is no tree, native to this climate, better adapted for shade or ornament than the sugar maple. Its form is that of a rounded cone of beautiful proportions, and its foliage is full and dense. In view of the fact that so many shade trees are destroyed by the ravages of insects, it would be well in planting shade trees, to select the sugar maple which is hardy and remarkably clean and free from insects.

A WEEK from Saturday the delegate elections occur, and as we desire each voter to act intelligently, we reproduce the rules governing our elections. Under the new rule, voters may give their ballots *directly* for the candidates, and they will receive representation in the the Convention in proportion to their strength. Cumulative voting applies only to the election of delegates and not to instructions. The best and simplest plan is to agree upon the delegates, and then vote directly for the candidates. Blank tickets, lists of voters and returns will be furnished each district.

ASHLAND people are taking stock in a Gas Works which is soon to be built in that borough.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

How long will it be before Bloomsburg will be agitated by a similar scheme? This is not a conundrum and our younger readers are warned not to attempt answers to it.

ON Tuesday July 23rd as James Seward was driving a three horse team from Long Pond over the mountain, the leader broke loose and started the other two horses, throwing Mr. Seward violently to the ground, bruising him severely. The horses in their frantic plunging went over a steep bank fifteen or twenty feet, carrying the wagon with them. They were badly cut and scratched and the wagon damaged.

THIRD STREET is in a delightful state of confusion both as regards the roadway and the sidewalks. Near the old Academy the street is plowed up as if in preparation for winter crops and we hear of one venturesome resident who proposes to sow something or other—turnips we believe—in front of his house in the hope of getting a crop before the Commissioner of Highways gets matters in order.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA POT. The office of postmaster at Orangeville is not worth much, but the question has set the whole town by the ears. The mass of the Republicans desired to have it in one place, but our ancient friend Samuel Achenbach having the ear of Congressman Mercur carried his man. The vote in Orange this fall will demonstrate whether Achenbach runs the party there or not.

THE warning that is repeated every summer by papers throughout the country in reference to bathing, is now in order. Persons should not plunge into the water while in a perspiration or heat. There is nothing more dangerous than this during the heated season. Care and judgment will prevent bad results. The body should be allowed to cool to a certain extent before bathing, and the stay in the water should not be prolonged beyond a reasonable time.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* says: "We have been informed by individuals who reside in the country that they have never seen such large snakes, and so many of them, as those which abound in their respective neighborhoods the present year."

We would like to know, in view of the above statement, whether there has been an increased consumption of whiskey in that neighborhood of late, or whether the "snaix" are bona fide reptiles.

ODD creatures live in some of our neighboring towns, as witness the following which we presume is authentic;

A Williamsport paper of recent date has the following: "Last Sunday evening, in a church on Market Street, there sat just in front of the pulpit a young lady and gentleman who made themselves ridiculous and annoyed the congregation by affectionate demonstrations which would have been more appropriate in a half-lighted private parlor."

The crop of oats in Columbia county will exceed that of any year for the past ten and corn bids fair to do as well. Farmers speak with delighted fervor of both crops. Wheat has turned out badly and in many places is barely worth the cutting. The fruit yield will be very large, the peach and apple trees being fairly loaded with fine looking fruit free from knots and worms. Taking all things into consideration the year 1872 cannot be found fault with by the majority of our farmers.

FOR several weeks past owing to necessary repairing to the boiler of our engine, we have been compelled to run off our large edition by hand, a long and tiresome piece of work at any time, but especially so during this hot weather. The failure of our subscribers at times to get their papers on the proper day must be attributed to this fact. We are very happy indeed to state that the boiler is at length in order and we trust that there may be no more irregularities in putting the COLUMBIAN into the hands of subscribers.

The Boston *Times* says: "We admit that Greeley has committed the impropriety—one of the greatest of his life—of wearing a white hat, and are not even prepared to deny his guilt as to the white coat, but then he paid for them. We think no one will charge him with having obtained them by fraud or received them as gifts in intimate connection with the distribution of the people's offices."

IT seems to us that our town has this year been visited by fewer hand organ grinders and patent medicine men than usual and that there is a vast increase perceptible in the number of flies. This is odd. Can it be that Providence, which "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," refrains from visiting us with more than we can bear and abates one kind of nuisance in presence of another. It is not for us, in such case, to find fault, but we would remark that if a choice be allowed us, we should prefer the peripatetic musician and the purveyor of worthless nostrums to the more irritating and ever present insectivorous annoyance. The only comfort we get out of the present state of affairs is a firm belief in the statement that no cholera can exist where there is a multitude of flies. There are enough in Bloomsburg to kill a city-full of cholera.

ASHLAND is the only district in this section of the country that complies with the law that requires each school district to publish annually a report of its financial condition. The large sum of money yearly collected from our tax payers, and expended for school purposes, makes it an item claiming the attention of every taxpayer as well as of every parent, to see that these moneys are required for school purposes that they are judiciously expended, and that the character of our schools correspond in some degree to the amount yearly expended for their support, are objects of interest to every one. We hope to see all the districts in the county complying with the law. The State Superintendent of Common Schools says that the section of the Law which requires the publication is as obligatory upon the Board of Directors as is the section requiring them to keep open schools, and a neglect to perform this duty according to law will subject Directors to removal by the courts, the same as neglect of any other duty required by law.

THE Williamsport *Standard* in a long article entitled "Mr. Buckalew's Slanderers" enumerates certain persons conspicuous as such, and thus pays his respects to that reverend editor Beckley, P. M. "wich is postmaster."

The conduct of the Bloomsburg Postmaster may need some further explanation. A sort of half-fledged Methodist preacher, it might be supposed he was entitled to credit, but like other preachers who make up their minds to enter the service of the dark prince, he appreciates that to serve his vulgar master he must be all that is reprehensible and especially indecent. His malignity towards Mr. Buckalew was put in action by the fact that either that gentleman or some of his friends some years ago convicted him of participation in a riot—a cowardly and atrocious riot. In revenge, he would bite as the viper bites if he had the ability—too feeble for that, he slimes as the lizzard slimes, and scatters his filth so recklessly that the respectable farmers of Fishing creek valley, Columbia county, come in for a full share of the vituperation heaped upon Mr. Buckalew. Hence we have a vast quantity of falsehoods about a myth called the "Fishing Creek Confederacy." No such thing was ever proven to have existed, and it never had existence. True, some worthless patriots like the postmaster editor himself, too cowardly to shoulder muskets themselves, undertook to establish there love of country by charging that their was such a confederacy, and finally induced Secretary Stanton to order a military force there, upon the false allegation that the citizens were drilling in military style with a view to resisting the draft, throwing up fortifications, and making other preparations for rebellion. When the government troops arrived they found, after strict scrutiny, that all these representations were false, and their commander, Gen. Chidwallader, expressed his utter disgust for the persons who made the charges. To keep up appearances and screen themselves, the malignants procured the arrest of a large number of as respectable and honest farmers as the State contains—many of them aged and feeble men—and thrust them into military prisons, from which some of them were relieved by death and the rest by voluntary discharge. The scoundrels who put them there hang their heads in shame to this day when charged with the crime. Yet, the reckless libeller referred to now repeats the gross and infamous slander against his honest fellow citizens in the hope of injuring Mr. Buckalew by sullying his fair fame.

In furtherance of this purpose, sayings are attributed to him that no respectable man in Bloomsburg will testify he ever uttered, and these are clothed in language the very coarseness of which betrays their falsity—for if there is a man in the State who, above all other prominent men, is free from the vice of using coarse and abusive language it is Mr. Buckalew.

But we have bestowed more attention upon the reverend-postmaster of Bloomsburg than he is worthy of. Our apology is that publishers of other blackguard sheets republish his libels. At home all he can say will have no effect upon any voter, for there both candidate and postmaster are well known. Mr. Buckalew's vote in Columbia county will show how both are appreciated by their neighbors.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.—The following appointments of teachers for the ensuing year have been made by the School Directors of Bloom. Principal of New Academy, M. W. Nuss; Assistant, Agnes Buckingham. Principal of No. 2, Miss Armstrong; Assistant, Miss Yarnall. Principal of No. 3, L. D. Kase; Assistant, Florence Wirt. Principal of No. 4, Therese Vanatta; Assistant, Mary Williams. Principal of No. 1, Old Academy, Joseph Garrison. Teacher of No. 2, Hattie Edgar. Teacher of No. 3, Jennie Breece. Teacher at Port Noble, Effie Vance. Teacher at Irondale, Miss Van Horn. Teacher at Welsh Hill, W. L. Eyerly.

The salaries of the teachers range from $35 to $75 per month. The contract for coal was awarded to C. W. Neal & Bro. A committee was appointed to inquire as to the propriety of selecting the location for a new Academy in West Bloomsburg.

WE believe Bloomsburg to be in a cleanly condition as regards its streets and alleys, but it will do no harm for our Town Fathers to assure themselves that such is the case. We are informed that the small pox has made its appearance in Sunbury and in view of this fact the utmost vigilance should obtain here that the frightful disease shall not find a foothold from the accumulation of waste and offensive matter about town. There can be no certainty of exemption from disease so long as garbage and offal are allowed to fester and rot giving off noxious exhalations and poisoning the air. Let the streets be carefully looked to, that if disease overtake us in the months now approaching, and which are the most unhealthy of the year, we may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done what lay in our power to avert it and protect ourselves. Dirt is death's strongest alley.

IN the list of county towns in this State, 66 in all Bloomsburg stands 25th in number, having a population of 3,311. It exceeds in population the following 41 towns; Gettysburg, Kittanning, Beaver, Bedford, Hollidaysburg, Towanda, Doylestown, Butler, Ebensburg, Emporium, Bellefonte, Clarion, Clearfield, Media, Ridgway, Uniontown, Tionesta, McConnellsburg, Waynesburg, Huntingdon, Indiana, Brookville, Mifflintown, Smethport; Mercer, Lewistown Stroudsburg, Sunbury, New Bloomfield, Nutford, Condersport, Middleburg, Somerset, Laporte, Montrose, Wellsboro, Lewisburg, Warren, Honesdale, Greensburg and Tunkhannock. And yet we venture the assertion that there is scarcely a town in this list with a population of 1000 whose merchants do not evidence more life and activity in advertising than those of Bloomsburg. A merchant afraid of printer's ink does not amount to much now-a-days.

ALL over the country, newspapers which are anxious to preserve the lives of their advertisers and subscribers, are offering suggestions as to what shall be eaten and drank and wherewithal people shall be clothed at this trying season of the year. One of them says no man can at any time expect to enjoy good health unless he pays some attention to the necessities of his system, and takes care not to abuse his stomach by immoderate eating and drinking. In the first place the "refreshment" from alcoholic drinks is all imagination, and however agreeable a julep or cocktail may be considered by those mistaken people who will indulge, its effect is exactly opposite to what is desired. Eating to excess is just as bad. To eat to repletion or drink to excess in extreme hot weather is equivalent in many cases to suicide. In any case it induces discomfort if not illness. Let it be remembered that temperance in eating and drinking is the only condition under which health may be expected during hot weather.

Rules of Nomination.

As adopted by the Convention, Dec, 26, 1870.

I. The annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at one o'clock p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before at the places of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of a ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, together with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may deputize another, if he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

[XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instruction shall be reported by the election officers.]

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any Candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any pomise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and opprobation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext; upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present.

Additional Rule adopted at Convention of 1871.

XXII. Candidates for nomination may be voted for directly, at the delegate elections, and shall receive delegate or district votes in Convention in proportion to their popular vote in the several districts, upon the same principle on which delegates are electable under the 5th rule.

THE Berwick *Independent* has a lengthy communication in its last issue in regard to the Seybert case, evidently written by Frank Stewart, Esq. It gives some new points in the case not generally known and makes some damaging assertions against District Attorney Swope, Assessor Knorr of this place, and M. C. McCollum of Espy. We do not reproduce them, because we do not know how true they may be. If true, those parties should be removed; if untrue the facts should be shown. It is a fight among our Republican brethren in which we have no lot, but it fully illustrates the rotten revenue system perpetuated by Gen. Grant.

(Communicated.)

CASTORIA, Luzerne Co.
July 29, 1872.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—The people of this vicinity have witnessed, thus far, a remarkable season. Stern Death has wielded his mighty sceptre and stricken down here a kind and indulgent parent, and there a pride of the household, making hearts sad and homes desolate. Imagination has connected us with the remotest part of the country, by an iron road traveled by iron steeds, which out-strip the birds in velocity. But, alas! the shrill whistle and the rumble of gigantic wheels, that were heard from the towering heights of Fancy's hill, have left the echoes sleeping, and we feel that the great project will be but as a Fairy dream. Yet, thinking it to be a plausible scheme, and one which, if completed, will not only be beneficial to the country through which it will pass, but that it will make a direct line to the west; we think that financiers cannot fail to recognize in it a safe and profitable investment.

The industrious farmers have reaped their broad acres, and barns filled with the golden sheaves is the reward for their industry, and the prospect for an abundance of rich golden fruit is, indeed, encouraging. While the laborer rejoices in his abundance, he also rejoices to know that he is a citizen of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, and while he is devising and meditating upon plans pertaining to his individual welfare, each deems it his duty to devote some of his time to the study of national affairs, for he is conscious of the fact that the prosperity of a *nation* or *people* depends upon the product of *his industry*, and he realizes that the prosperity of a nation assures *his* success. As the time for selecting the chief magistrate of the nation and state is drawing nigh, politics is being thoroughly discussed, and the corruption that has existed during the last four years, has incited the minds of all honest and patriotic voters to work zealously in the reformation and restoration of our great republic. Along the vales and mountains there comes a deep portentous murmuring, and lo! it is the voice of the people crying, save, oh! save us from another term of tyrannical government! While there is some sacrifice to be made, the Democracy of Luzerne will rally down from the hills and vales and redeem herself by a full three thousand majority for Greeley, and the wailing that is heard in the Republican ranks, assures us that they recognize in Hartranft a principle which renders him unworthy of even *their* support, and as the career of Buckalew is unstained, untarnished, and free from all political delusions or corruptions, they will manifest their conviction of the necessity of a reformation by casting their votes for him, and we are confident that Pennsylvania will don the the robe of integrity by placing him in the Gubernatorial chair. Every Democrat! we adjure you to look to the interest of your people. S. M. R.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD LAW.—We clip from a Washington paper the following interesting item to soldiers who made their entries under the old law, viz:

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that soldiers' who entered homesteads prior to the passage of the recent act of Congress, familiarly known as the Soldiers' Homestead law, are entitled to have the time they served in the army deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title to homesteads the same as those who made entries after the passage of said act, and, therefore, that soldiers who made homestead entries under the old law may receive their patents by making proof of the same and showing a compliance with the law and regulations without waiting until the expiration of five years from the date of entry.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY,
OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
OF ALLEGHENY.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Members of the Constitutional Convention.

GEO. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
WM. BIGLER, Clearfield.
W. J. BAER, Somerset.
W. H. SMITH, Allegheny.
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
S. A. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
S. G. T. DODD, Venango.
GEO. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
A. A. PURMAN, Green.
WM. L. CORBETT, Clarion.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual places of holding the general elections on Saturday the tenth day of August 1872, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the thirteenth day of August, 1872, at one o'clock p. m. to place in nomination a candidate for Member of Assembly, a candidate for Prothonotary and Clerk of the several courts, a candidate for Register and Recorder, a candidate for County Commissioner, a candidate for County Auditor, also to appoint conferees to meet similar conferees from the several counties of the different districts, to choose candidates for President Judge, Congress, the Constitutional Convention and the State Senate.

Also, at the same time and places and in the same manner, the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as member of the County Standing Committe. By order of the County Committee.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Chairman.

CANDIDATES.

[All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOMSBURG.

FOR PROTHONOTARY
JESSE COLEMAN,
BLOOMSBURG.
B. FRANK ZARR,
BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
ABNER WELSH,
OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAWTON,
OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
JOHN SNYDER
OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.80
Rye "	90
Corn "	75
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed	5 50
Flaxseed	1 70
Butter	25
Eggs	18
Tallow	05
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	10
Hams	13
Sides and Shoulders	9
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	25 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!! for sale

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Limeburners supplied at liberal rates with best quality No. 6, coal. For smith fires, in addition to a prime article of lump, we have a first class quality of bituminous coal, at $3.25 per ton on board.

Large stocks of all sizes constantly on hand. Strict personal attention given to the preparation of all our coal. Grain, Lumber and Slabs taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town. Orders left at McKelvy Neal & Co's. store or at our office, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE & YARDS AT McKELVY & NEAL'S FURNACE, EAST BLOOMSBURG. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Every nervous Young Man in the Union, will receive, free, a Receipt that will prove a blessing through life, by addressing in confidence,
JOHN B. ODDEN,
47 Cedar St., N. Y.
Box 5172 P. O. m8,w4,4y.

HUMANS SHARE WITH HORSES the benefits derivable from the world renowned MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The most irrefragable testimony establishes the fact that this wondrous balm exerts the same soothing and healing influence when applied to the human cuticle, that it does in cases of spavin, founders, ringbone, bott evil, scratches, wind galls and other ailments of the horse which require outward treatment. It is, in fact, the most effectual of all external remedies for rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the neck, neuralgia, sore throat, swellings, cuts and bruises. 1y31 1872-10

PERHAPS no real medicine ever gained the rapid popularity which Castoria has done. One person relates their experience of its good effects to another. It is a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, pleasant to take; does not distress or gripe, but regulates the system, and is sure to operate when all other remedies fail. Any person who has ever used Castoria for Stomach Ache, Constipation, Croup, Flatulency, Worms, Piles, or deranged Liver, will never again use nauseating Oil Bitter Pills or Narcotic Syrups. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its soothing, quieting effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to teething and feeding children. It costs but 25 cents, and one bottle will save many dollars in doctors' bills. m31w

A PERILOUS SEASON.—Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common complaint is lassitude or debility of the body, "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are out of order, digestion is too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general derangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores the tone; if the stomach is torpid, it corrects it; if the bowels are irregular, it gives them regularity. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints peculiar to the summer, being the best and most vegetable stimulant in the world. Beware of the bitters made or sold in bulk from gross materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public are no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, which only is genuine, and never in kegs or barrels. m4w1

Important Testimony!

The following letters are among the many we are constantly receiving from persons who have been cured by

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
AND
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Pennsgrove, Salem County, New Jersey, February 27, 1872.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. corner Third and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Respected, Sir—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others, who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, most of its members having died of it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of 31, one brother at 27, and my sister at 18.

I was, when about 31 years, seized with their complaint, which rapidly developed into Pulmonary Consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment (that of a blacksmith.)

I consulted skillful and eminent physicians, and tried many patent nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 140 pounds to 104, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a Providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies, and place myself under your treatment, and so rapid and thorough was my recovery, that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 152 pounds, am 36 years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will verify all I have written, and any information any of my fellow citizens may desire will be freely and gladly given, upon receipt of stamp, by Yours, etc.

JOHN G. HEWITT.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 19, 1872.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. cor. Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir—Please send by first steamer, six bottles Sea Weed Tonic and twelve bottles Pulmonic Syrup.

Your medicines are of such value that I cannot be without them in my household, and in fact no family should be without them.

I have given them a fair test, and openly declare I would be even sorrier than you claim.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
W. A. WHITEHURST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1872.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK.

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in awarding to you the certificate of the wonderful cure your Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic have produced. My throat and bronchial tubes were so highly inflamed that it was almost impossible for me to swallow food.

I am, on a visit to my uncle, Mr. Charles Johnson, No. 912 Federal street, who says your medicines saved him from almost death after all other means had failed, and he having, therefore, full confidence in the virtue of your remedies, strongly recommended me to try them. I did so, and was soon relieved from coughing to a great degree, my throat assumed a very great change for the better, so that I could eat my meals without any difficulty or pain. I can now say that I am entirely cured, and owe it to the early other your invaluable medicines produced upon me, and I deem it my duty and gratitude to give you the acknowledgement of my cure, etc.

Yours respectfully,
RACHEL M. JACOBS,
No. 26 West Forty-third street, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA WEED TONIC,
and MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, and has only one kind of medicine, which he manufactures himself. He is not to be seen professionally, but gives his advice free, but charges for his medicines. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; the Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, excites the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and relieves the lungs without any exertion.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

PREPARED ONLY AND FOR SALE BY
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets
PHILADELPHIA.
And by Druggists and Dealers generally.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
602 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale Agents.
apr 13, 1872-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF LYDIA WANICH DEC'D
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Auditor to distribute among the creditors and parties entitled to the same, the balance in the hands of the administrator, will proceed to the discharge of his duties at his office, in Bloomsburg, on saturday the 24th day of August, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims on said estate are required to present them or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.
July 26, 1872-4w.
E. R. IKELER, Auditor.

NOTICE.
The undersigned hereby notify all those indebted to them on note, bond or book account, to call and settle the same on or before the first day of October next. All neglecting this notice may expect to pay suit.
WM. McKELVY & CO.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.

DO YOU WANT
A GOOD SCHOOL FOR YOUR BOY,
OR
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Is the cheapest and best article in the market for Blueing Clothes. The genuine has both Barlow's name and Wilmerger's name on the label, and is put up at Wilmerger's Drug Store, No. 258 North Second St., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestive powers of the stomach. Use Dr. SCHENCK'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and their effect is a means of relieving all excessive secretions of the stomach, liver and intestines, and a removal of all obstructions without griping or weakening the system, which it purifies and regulates. 1y31

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$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BIGLOW'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is

Agricultural.

Variety of Cattle Food-Carrots for Horses.

It has frequently occurred to me that we do not give a sufficient variety of food to our farm stock, and especially to our horses. It must be admitted by all that the stall, the stable and the farm-yard are not the natural places for the horse, however ready we must be to confess that there is no other alternative than to keep him there at certain seasons of the year. A horse will live, comfortably and thriftily perhaps, upon the provender we generally furnish him, and will not even say nay to the stereotyped mess of corn, or oats and hay that is furnished him; but if the poor fellow could speak his wishes as plainly as we can ours, we should soon hear the voice of complaint. To prove this, just go into his presence with a bunch of green grass or fodder, a mess of carrots, or even a dish of chopped-up apples, and, my word for it, his eyes will glisten, and he will thank you with an eager and joyful whinny for the anticipated delicacy.

But it is not simply on the principle of humanity that I advocate this change of food, or at least the varying of it occasionally. It is positive economy as all well know who have tried the feeding of roots, and more especially carrots, at intervals through the winter and spring. They not only keep the animal's bowels in prime condition, but they appear to give tone to his whole system, inspiring him with more life and vigor, and assisting largely in the shedding of his coat as Spring approaches. I would therefore, advise my fellow farmers who have not already done so, to give this suggestion a trial, and vary their cattle food.

E. RAWLINGS.

TURNIPS.—Every farmer will find it profitable to raise a quantity of these roots, the labor not being so great as to stop him from doing so. If judiciously managed, the amount of labor is trifling. They form a most excellent article for feeding to cattle, and even horses soon become very fond of them, and thrive as well upon them as upon carrots, while the cost of raising is far less. They form a most excellent and important article of stock food, especially for an occasional change. Rutabagas and English turnips are best fed out in the early part of the winter.

Sow on new ground, in drills 20 inches apart, covering the seed ½ inch deep.—About a pound of seed to an acre is usually allowed. Seed will generally keep good four years.

Skirving's Liverpool Swede is one of the best of the Rutabaga tribe, and the Purple Top the best kind of Round Turnips. If saved for table use, they should be packed in sand.

If a quantity of lime is sowed over the field immediately after sowing the seed, it will preserve the crop from insects and prevent the turnips becoming spongy, as well as increase their size.

SIDNEY PERLEY.

WOOD ASHES.—Ashes from the wood of the hickory, sugar maple, elm, etc., contain about 50 per cent of potash compounds, consisting chiefly of combinations with carbonic acid and silica, while the ashes of pine wood will rarely yield more than 20 per cent.—Ashes saved from clearings often contain earth, mixed with them in gathering the remains from fires. When wood is used for burning lime, the ashes are often put into the market largely mixed with that substance. Sifted coal ashes are sometimes used to adulterate wood ashes, and the fraud can hardly be detected by the eye.

Leached ashes also retain a portion of potash, usually in combination with silica or phosphoric acid. These compounds are slowly soluble in water, and, therefore, are not removed in leaching; but they are valuable, especially to grain crops and grasses. Ashes, whether leached or unleached, should never be suffered to go to waste. Even coal ashes may be used to good advantage on stiff clay soils. Their effect, however, is more mechanical than chemical.

The Apple Tree Borer.

Having seen a great many remedies and a great many plans for destroying the apple tree borer, and none of them very satisfactory, suppose I give a case from actual knowledge of my own:

"My neighbor put out an orchard of fifty trees; they were four years old from the graft, and as they had not been very well pruned in the nursery, pruning was done at the time of transplanting. The trees started all right in the spring, but alas! the borer. The trees were punctured from root to branch and took on the usual sickly appearance. The owner concluded to try an experiment, for it was nothing but death anyhow, so he prepared a whitewash as follows: Take fresh slaked lime and coal oil sufficient to make a good whitewash and put it on with a brush from root to branch, or as high as the borer had been working. This proved a perfect success; for the trees cast off their sickly appearance the same season. I examined them the same fall, the whitewash still on them, and I think I never saw more healthy and vigorous trees. I have not tried this remedy in my own orchard, for there are no borers in it; if there were I should not hesitate a moment. We are not much troubled with the borer in this country, except on trees that have been wounded."—*American Farm Journal.*

MILK designed for butter making, as a rule, should be agitated as little as possible until the cream has risen. We cannot say that such a moderate agitation of the milk as would arise simply from skimming as above described would lessen the quantity of cream; but any excessive agitation has a tendency to diminish the quantity of cream. This has been abundantly proved by experiments made on milk, a portion of which has been retained at the farm, and the rest sent by wagon and rail to the city. In numerous instances, where a careful test of such milk has been made, the milk which has been less disturbed threw up most cream.

LARD FOR LICE.—Hiram Barton, Shaftsbury, Vt., writes the Farmers' Club, that two years since his fowls were affected with lice, so much so that it was unsafe to step into the poultry house. He "applied lard upon the top of the poles on which the fowls roosted, and sifted sulphur on the lard freely. The pest was soon gone and has not again appeared. The remedy is so easy and simple that every person keeping one hen should be compelled, by good sense, to use it."

Young Folks.

The Fairy of the Lake.

(CONCLUDED).

One day Fritz was chasing a roe which dashed down the mountain side, and was only brought to bay by the bank of the Enchanted Lake. A bullet from Fritz's rifle there ended his career. Tired with the long chase, the huntsman heedlessly dipped his neck and shoulders into the cool waters to refresh himself, when, with a joyous laugh, Aquarella suddenly sprung to the surface, and entwining her arms around him, drew him down to her coral bowers.

When Fritz did not return in the evening, his wife and parents grew very uneasy, and set forth in different directions to hunt for him. His father, with a gloomy foreboding, hastened to the water side, when the dead roe, the rifle, the vest and cap of his son, soon told him what had happened. He flung himself on the ground in an agony of grief, until, exhausted by his sighs and lamentations, he sunk into a deep slumber. Then he dreamed that he saw a steep mountain, the sides covered with crags and rocks, and thorns and brambles. He clambered up with painful labor; but when he reached the summit, found a beautiful scene, a flowery meadow spread all around, watered by a bright and musical brook. In the centre bloomed a clump of blossom-covered trees, where a thousand birds warbled their delicious airs; and, sheltered by this grove, stood a little hut, garlanded to the very roof in woodbine, jasmine and roses.

Rudolph now awoke. He took the dream to be the inspiration of some good spirit, and resolved to act upon it. He soon found the mountain, and climbing it, gained the flowery meadow, the grove, the little cottage. A mild-eyed old dame stood at the door, and received him with a kindly welcome. "You have met with some misfortune," said she. "Dost thou think that I can help thee, that thou has sought me in my lonely hut?"

"I would it were within thy power, dame," said the miller, and he then told her the story of his sorrows. When he had ended, the dame bade him return to his home, and send his daughter Oriana to her mountain cottage. "A woman's love," she said, "is greater than a man's love."

So Rudolph returned to his home, where he found Oriana and his wife in a tumult of distress. As soon as he had told them his adventures Oriana set forth, and, though the way was long and the road painful, she never paused or faltered till she reached the mountain cot. The old dame welcomed her with a kiss. "I know thy errand, and because, like a true woman, thou art willing to brave all things to regain thy lost love, I will help thee in thy quest. Take this golden comb; tarry awhile, for loving hearts must learn to wait, until the full moon has risen. Then haste thee to the shore of the lake where the lilies grow, and sitting by the waters' edge, comb thy long brown hair with the golden comb. When thou hast done so, lay it down on the bank, and thou shalt see what will come to pass."

Oriana hastened home. Weary we're the hours for her and her parents until the full moon rose. As soon as its orb was glassed in the lake she made her way to the water-side, and bending over the lilies, combed her long brown hair with the golden comb, then laid the comb upon the bank. Immediately a rushing noise ascended from the depth of the lake; a wave broke on the shore, and as it receded bore away the comb. The gleaming surface of the water parted and the head of the huntsman rose above it. He spoke not but cast upon his wife a look of mingled love and sorrow. A voice cried "not yet," and a second wave rolling up, Fritz disappeared and the lake lay still as a sea of glass.

With aching heart Oriana returned home and told her parents, and with them bewailed her ill-fortune; but her devotion was not easily baffled. After a night's rest she started again to the old dame's mountain hut and though her limbs ached and her feet bled, she never paused till she gained it. A kind welcome, as before awaited her, and the old dame pressed upon her wine and food. Then, when she was refreshed, she told her disappointment. "So noble a love as thine," said the crone, "will surely win success. Tarry thou until the full moon returns, for loving hearts must learn to wait. Then haste thee to the shore of the lake, and play thou upon this charmed lute. When thou hast done, lay the lute upon the bank, and let us hope that Faith and Patience will bring joy to the loving heart."

Oh, dull were the days and drear the nights, until the full moon returned. Then did Oriana hasten to the lake, and sitting on its edge among the lilies, she tuned her lute, and sang this little song:

"Oh, fairy, happy I should be,
If thou wouldst give my love to me:
Treasures enow are in thy bowers—
Rose buds and amaranthine flowers,
And gems that glow with light divine,
And wondrous things that charm and shine;
So thou canst spare my love to me."

When she had made an end of her mournful song and laid her lute by the water's edge, a rushing noise came from the bosom of the lake. The waves parted, a hand was put forth, which clasped the lute and drew music from its strings, as it sunk below the surface. Then came a low, soft wind from the mountains, and gliding o'er the waters, impelled before it a boat of luminous pearl, which drew nearer and nearer to the bank, and at last ran aground. From its prow leaped the huntsman, blithe and well, and as soon as his feet touched the shore the wind died away, and the pearly bark disappeared. In a moment Oriana was in his arms, and with happy tears and kisses the husband and wife embraced each other. I need not tell you that the miller and his wife fell into a frenzy of joy when they saw their beloved son again. So great was their happiness that they did not see the aged dame of the mountain cot, until she exclaimed, "My blessing be upon you; the lost is found, and Hope and Patience have brought joy to the loving heart."

"Ah, how shall I thank thee," cried Oriana; but as she spoke, the figure of the dame vanished, and in her place stood the fairy of the lake, Aquarella. "All is well that ends well," she said; "I have read thee a lesson, miller, but it has cost thee too dear. Learn to be content with thy lot, whatever befall; or, if misfortune come, yield not to its blows with a despondent soul, but strive to conquer it by energy and endurance. There is no lot so sad, but some lot is sadder still; and it is madness to throw away a certain blessing for an uncertain good. Farewell, mortals! Be virtuous, be loving, and be happy; and remember, in your hours of silent thought, the fairy of the lake."

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT

E. M. KNORR'S

SPRING STYLES,

THE LATEST AND BEST.

Every variety for Men, Women and Children.

OLD STOCK

Selling at Cost to close out to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!

CALL AND SEE.

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 23, 1871-tf

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread an Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—tv

CONNELL & BATTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUILDERS' AND CARRIAGE

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

Rims, Hubs and Spokes, Springs,

AXLES, and PIPE BOXES,
HORSE SHOES, and
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CEMENT, PLASTER and SAND,
GLASS, PAINTS, PUTTY,
OILS and TURPENTINE,
Manufacturers of

TIN WARE.

Agents for

Fairbank's Scales!

PLUMBING.

STEAM and

GAS FITTING,

☞ Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled.

118 Penn Avenue,

SCRANTON, PA.

apr. 4, 1872-tf.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speakers of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26th, 1872.

July 5th, 1872, 3m.

Miscellaneous.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Thier stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Queensware, Hardware
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg Pa.

oct 21'71—tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, in the new block,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-GLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct13'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, or all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's **Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Secretions and other fluids and tissues of the system the principles necessary to repair the wastes of the body with healthy and new material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Affections, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, Tumors in the Liver and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Tetters, Tetter Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful and unequaled remedy. A few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes with the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, all needs from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT will and does secure.

Not only do the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, and Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg or threads like cotton, after standing for a while, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Price, $1.50.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Stomach Worms, Pinworms, Tapeworms, Seatworms, Tapeworms, Pinworms, Stomach Worms, Tapeworms, Seatworms, Pinworms, Stomach Worms, Tapeworms, Seatworms, Pinworms, Stomach Worms, Tapeworms, Seat